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Before the end of the Shang Dynasty, the northern parts of Hunan and Kiangsi had been incorporated into the Chinese state.[8] Chinese influence was slight, however, until the Ch'in Dynasty (221 to 207 B.C.) settled colonies of drafted soldiers from the North as farmers and military reservists in the provinces.[9] With the rise of the Han, the Sinifying process was intensified and completed.

The most famous names of Hupeh and Hunan in the traditional period are those of semi-historical figures. Some of the greatest battles of the Three Kingdoms period (221 to 226) took place in Hupeh. The military heroes of the time, such as Kuan Yü, have been enshrined in popular tales, which were evolved between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries into one of China's greatest novels -- The Romance of the Three Kingdoms.[10] This work was a particular favorite of Mao Tse-tung, and he has repeatedly drawn on it in his conversations and writings.[11] Hunan is one of China's

8. See map in Herrman, op. cit., pp. 10-11.

9. Harold Wiens, China's March Toward the Tropics, Hamden, Conn., The Shoe String Press, 1954, p. 9.

10. The novel is available in an English translation by C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, San Kuo, or The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, 2 vols., Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, 1926.

11. See for instance his autobiography as told in Edgar Snow, Red Star over China, rev. ed., Garden City, N. Y., Garden Publishing Co., Inc., 1939, pp. 111-67.

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were established, subject to the jurisdiction of civil and military authorities. In the Miao villages, there were established only village chiefs to govern a unit of 100 families. However, since Chinese were also permitted to fill these posts, gradually there were rapacious, unscrupulous rogues, whose mistreatment caused disturbances. It is requested that from among the Miao who have submitted, and on whom were conferred the peacock feather decoration /for merit, in early Ch'ing times/, there be selected some intelligent, aware persons, to be appointed at each ying /military station/ as native second captain /shou-pei/, lieutenant /ch'ien-tsung/, and sergeant or corporal /wai-wei/, such positions to be filled through the governor-general and governor's /tu-wu/ yamen /tu-wu ya-men/ and to be subject to the control of the civil and military authorities. When the various t'ang hsin in the Miao area have official despatches to send, they can order the said native petty officers to select Miao to question and send, and also to give them some cash and rations. When officials traveling on official business require servants, they may also recruit them from the Miao, and pay them wages according to the Chinese scales. It would appear that the 100-families village chief was originally inaugurated to discipline the Miao, but these men were unimportant and their powers limited, as that the Miao did not heed them. Moreover, among the Chinese holding such positions there were rapacious, unscrupulous rogues, whose mistreatment led to disturbances. This should naturally be explained, deliberated, and changed, so as to fix responsibility. During the recent campaign those submissive Miao who accompanied the army and won peacock feather awards are numerous, therefore from these select those who are intelligent and aware, and who have the support of the rest, and according to the customary set-up of t'u-kuan /officials governing aboriginal tribes in West China/, every Ying should have one or two men to be native second captains, under whom there should be native lieutenants and sergeants, for better control of